# THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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**THE WORK OF THE CONGRESSMEN.**

The first business in the house was the response submitted by the speaker to the call for information in regard to the amounts paid for compromises of suits growing out of frauds on the New York and Boston customhouses. The document was very voluminous, and was ordered printed. From the committee on military affairs a bill was reported and passed authorizing the sale at public auction of the military reservation of Fort Reynolds, in Colorado Territory, containing about twenty-three square miles, and the government buildings thereon, in tracts of eighty acres each, and at not less than one dollar and a quarter per acre. The fortification bill was completed, the house in committee of the whole, when the committee rose and reported the bill to the house, which was passed. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill to repeal the stamp duty on matches, when Mr. Dawes addressed the house. In the senate the credentials of James P. Harvey, senator-elect from Kansas, were presented by Senator Ingalls, and Mr. Harvey was sworn in. Senator Allison presented the credentials of Mr. H. R. Pease, from Mississippi, who also was sworn in. The senate then resumed the discussion of the distribution of the currency, which was continued without result to the hourof adjournment.

**$66,000 IN SUIT.**

**The Points and Facts in the Case of the State of Tennessee vs. the Stockholders of the National Bank of the Metropolis.**

**A Lingering Remnant of the old Tennessee National Bank's Business—The Receiver's Part in it, Etc., Etc.**

EDITORS APPEAL—The following are the facts of the case now pending in New York courts of the State of Tennessee vs. the stockholders of the National Bank of Metropolis of Washington, D. C.: In October, 186, the National bank of the Metropolis, Washington, was indebted to the Tennessee national bank, Memphis, for about forty-five thousanddollars. It was mutually agreed this debt should not be paid, provided sufficient security was given. Notes, stocks and other obligations to the amount of sixty-six thousand dollars were set aside, and a receipt therefor given, showing that they were held as collateral. A small part of this collateral was paid and properly applied. Two months after, December, 186, the Washington bank went into liquidation; and three months later still, March, 1867, the Memphis bank failed. In the meanwhile the officers of the Memphis bank very properly took the collaterals out of the Washington bank and had them in the hands of Judge Sherman, who was afterward directed to give them back to the agent of the Washington bank, with the express understanding that they were the property of the bank here until the original debt was canceled. The receiver repeatedly called attention to the balance, some thirty-eight thousand dollars, still due when he took charge, urging payment either in money or collaterals or otherwise. He also visited New York and Washington several times about this debt. At one of these visits the agent offered twenty thousand dollars cash and five thousand dollars in ship stock—the latter of no market value. On consulting his solicitor and agent of the State on his return, this offer was declined. Subsequently a peremptory demand was made for the collaterals or their avails. This demand was refused on the ground:

First—That the bank could not give collaterals in the face of liquidation or failure.

Second—That when the affairs of the bank reached him these collaterals were not distinguishable from the other assets.

This claim was purchased by the State of Tennessee, September, 1869, and carried with it the collaterals now in suit. The State is plaintiff and the agent of the Washington bank, together with the directors and stockholders, defendants, and who reside in New York.

It is alleged that the Washington bank being largely indebted to the government, the collections paid were applied to that object, and not to the debt due the Tennessee national. It is also alleged that this diversion was known to some of the government officials in Washington, who took no pains to correct it. The defense rested chiefly on the grounds taken in the above reply to the peremptory demand of the receiver here. The plaintiff showed clearly that the securities reached the Washington bank agent as such, specifically, and it was also shown that he was the same person who had previously made the offer of twenty-five thousand dollars for the claim, twenty thousand of which was in cash. Much credit is due for the success of this suit to the able management of the case by Messrs. Brunel & Lathrop, the attorneys for the State, who, notwithstanding the lapse of time and distance from evidence on their side, presented the claim in a clear and forcible manner. They acknowledge themselves indebted to the late receiver of the Memphis bank for the aid and evidence he gave, without which they say they could not have succeeded. I. O. U.

**IMPORTANT DECISION.**

**Liability of Towns and Counties on their Bonds Issued in Aid of the Building of Railways.**

**A Question Decided Involving the Validity of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars Worth of Bonds.**

CHICAGO, February 12.—In the United States circuit court Judge Drummond has overruled the demurrer to the replications on the Warren county bond cases. The suits are of public interest, not only on account of the amount involved, but as presenting a new phase of liability of the towns and counties on their bonds issued in aid of the building of railways. The arguments were very elaborate. Ex-Chief-Justice Lawrence and Mr. Harding appearing for the county of Warren, Judge Wilson and E. R. Mc.ogg, Esq., for the bondholders. The cases involved the legality of three hundred thousand dollars bonds of Warren county in aid of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis railroad company. Before the bonds were issued certain tax-payers filed a bill in chancery court of that county to enjoin the board of supervisors from issuing the bonds, alleging that no sufficient notice of election at which the bonds were voted had been given, and that the county officers had acted collusively with the railroad company in issuing the bonds. Upon a hearing the injunction was dissolved by the circuit court of the twenty-third of January, 1871. Two days after, the bonds were issued and registered in the State auditor's office, and were subsequently put on the market and sold. After the dissolution of the injunction and the issue of the bonds, the complainant appealed to the supreme court of the State, where the decree of the circuit court was reversed, and the bonds declared to be unauthorized and void. Thereupon the tax-payers filed a second bill, making as new parties with the defendant the unknown owners of the bonds, and asking for a like decree as in the first chancery suit, which second bill is now pending. The Portsmouth savings bank, of New Hampshire, and Augustus T. Post, of New York, having purchased the bonds in open market, without any actual notice of the pendency of the chancery proceedings in State courts, commenced the present suits for the recovery of unpaid interest coupons in July last. The county pleads the adjudication of the State supreme court declaring the bonds invalid in bar, and insists that the pendency of the chancery proceedings was notice to the purchasers of the bonds. To these pleas the plaintiffs filed replications, setting up that they are *bona fide* purchasers for value received, and that they had no actual notice that the bonds were involved. The county demurred to the replications, claiming the pendency of the suit was a notice. It is this demurrer which Judge Drummond overruled, holding that the doctrine of *lite pendens* does not apply to commercial paper, and also in effect reaffirming the principle that whenever there is a statute authorizing a municipality to issue bonds, and it does issue them, they are not liable to be impeached in the hands of a *bona fide* purchaser. The above ruling was in purchase of the case of Olliott vs. supervisors of Pond du Lac county, in sixteen Wallace. In that case the question of *lite pendens* was involved, but the supreme court of the United States, on affirming the validity of the bonds, did not refer to this question in any manner. Judge Drummond, on this point, is understood to have differed from the ruling in the case above referred to, but felt bound to follow its decision. The present case will shortly be tried on the facts, and the defendants will be allowed to bring up this disputed point on the motion for a new trial.

Mr. Wormsley, of the mercantile house of Coy & Wormsley, at Clarksville, says the Little Rock *Gazette*, returned on Friday from a visit to St. Louis, where he had obtained the sum of four thousand dollars—fifteen hundred dollars in gold and twenty-five hundred dollars in greenbacks—to buy cotton with. This money he took to his residence, and locked it up in his trunk. About twelve o'clock Friday night, after all the family had retired, three highwaymen entered the house by bursting loose the lock on the door, and marched into the room where Mr. Wormsley was asleep. One of them carried a double-barreled shot-gun, which he leveled at the head of Mr. W., and demanded of him the key to his trunk. He gave it up, and while the one with the gun stood guard over Mr. W., the other two ransacked the trunk and took possession of the four thousand dollars, after which the robbers politely bowed themselves out, and left.

**HAPPY HOLLOW.**

**The Hot-Bed of Malarial Poison, and Home of Epidemics—It Must be Cleaned and Thoroughly Disinfected.**

**Facts and Figures of Past Years, and from Other Sources—The Experiences of Leading Physicians and Sanitarians.**

**Suggestions to Our City Authorities—Now is the Time to Put the City in Order—Health will Insure Wealth.**

EDITORS APPEAL—Shall Memphis be free from epidemics in future? This seems to me to be the leading and all-absorbing question to be settled. A good deal has been said through the papers on the subject of sewerage and the expenditures of large sums of money that we have not got, nor cannot get without ruinous discount on promise to pay city bonds, and consequent ruinous taxation. One thing is certain, if we had the means, we have not the time before spring to more than commence operations on a system of sewerage such as has been proposed by some. Even if we had them already constructed, I cannot see what better off we would be in a sanitary point of view—*i. e.* underground sewers. As one of the ablest professors of Nashville says of them, "they are the sum of all follies." With the natural drainage Memphis has, what do we need better than good surface gutters, such as we have on some of the streets? The bayou needs straightening and otherwise improving to some extent, which could be done at comparatively small cost. The natural fall, on all sides, to the bayou, is all that could be desired as a means of

DRAINAGE.

With good open gutters, there would be no necessity for underground sewers, which would be hidden sources of uncleanliness, and infection. Even if we had them, there would have to be surface gutters to empty the filth at the street corners into them, where they would send forth contagion and death. Should the city decide in favor of this piece of folly; that is, constructing underground sewers (at ruinous expense) at the present time, and proceed with the work, we may look forward to epidemic visitation, with almost prophetic certainty, so long as such work is under progress to any great extent, more especially if conducted in hot weather. I will cite New Orleans as an example. Every season, whenever any amount of public improvements were made, such as constructing canals, basins, paving of streets, water or gas-pipes, to any great extent, have almost invariably been followed by epidemics, generally in proportion to such improvements. These are historical facts. This does not apply to New Orleans alone. The late Dr. A. P. Merrill, many years ago in public address, remarked, "that if the grading of the streets in Memphis was not followed by epidemics, it would be 'because of heavy rains and early frosts.'" His prophetic remarks came true. The same result followed the grading of Vicksburg every time it was undertaken; the same may be said of many other places. During the past season there was considerable

EXCAVATING

done in northwest Memphis, including the railroad and waterworks, I cannot say to what extent such influences may have been felt in our recent epidemic; so it is, epidemics are partial to fresh-upturned earth in excavations. The idea of attempting to cover or arch over Bayou Gayoso, as proposed by some, seems to me to be preposterous in the extreme under our present financial embarrassments—even if possible and practicable, I am unable to see how much would be gained, in a hygienic point of view. So far as running water in the bayou is concerned, there need be no great cause for alarm, or fear, in a health standpoint; neither need we be alarmed about stagnant pools of water in the bayou, provided no filth be allowed to accumulate. Our cisterns contain stagnant water only. Admitting the feasibility of covering over the bayou down to some point near the gasworks, at the terminus there would be a pestilential point that would annually infect all that portion of the city. It must be borne in mind that the extremes of high and low water at the gasworks are the same as the Mississippi river, the fluctuations being from forty-five to fifty feet, and any arch over the bayou at that point would have to be high enough to accommodate such extremes, which would simply be wholly impracticable. A writer in one of the papers, some time since, estimated the surface drained into the bayou at from fifteen to twenty square miles, which at times during heavy rains rapidly swells the bayou to the top of its banks, teaching us the immensity of the improvements proposed. In New Orleans

SEWERS ARE SURFACE SEWERS:

every gutter in the city contains more or less stagnant, filthy water, all the year round, covered with green scum. The principal canals for carrying the water to the draining machines are broad, deep, stagnant, filthy reservoirs, reminding us of gun-powder and rotten eggs; still these stagnant drains are not much dreaded by the inhabitants. Nothing in Memphis is at all comparable to them, except these filthy, stagnant ponds up in Happy Hollow and vicinity. It is contended by many of the New Orleans physicians, that with all of the filth, yellow-fever never originates there in an epidemic form, and if at all, only endemically or sporadically; they maintain the exotic origin of all these epidemics, as a rule, there being exceptions to this belief. It is evident to any competent observer who is familiar with both cities, that the existing cases of epidemics in the two must at least be as five to one, if not more, taking latitude, altitude and topography into account. So far as filth is concerned, Memphis has decidedly the advantage over New Orleans, with a few local exceptions, leaving the mud out of the question. The Nicolson pavement is an incubus, not so readily disposed of, and is a problem of very serious import. Memphis must be exempt and free from epidemics in the future. Neither can Memphis afford to increase her present debt, as taxation now hangs over her destinies like a dark *pall* keeping away

CAPITAL AND ENTERPRISE.

Cities and countries have been ruined by oppressive taxation, as effectually as by epidemic, wars, or any other cause. Personal property may be carried beyond the reach of oppressive taxation; real estate cannot. But vacant lots may be suffered to remain vacant, and manufactories will keep away and seek other points. What can Memphis boast of in the way of commercial internal improvements for her enormous expenditures in the past? On the subject of epidemics in Memphis, it will be necessary to state that since the place was incorporated there have been four epidemics, all of which were more or less violent, and our recent one stands prominent amongst the most violent epidemics of other cities. Old Memphis proper, or "Pinch," has been the theater of two out of the four, and shared to some extent in the third, being wholly exempt from the second epidemic. In 1828, when the population numbered only two hundred and fifty or three hundred persons only, the yellow-fever broke out, and out of forty cases half of them died. Memphis then was Pinch of *olden time*. The yellow-fever at that time was prevailing at New Orleans, though not violent; was sporadic in Mobile. It is said it was not brought up the river on boats, but was believed to have originated here. This was the next year after the city was incorporated. "—*Dr. Drake on Tours of the Mississippi Valley.* I have been informed by one of the early settlers of Memphis, "who obtained his information from the Chickasaw Indians," that the Spanish garrison had the yellow-fever, under the bluff at Fort Pickering, about the close of the revolutionary war, and that they moved up to the mouth of Wolf river, into the woods, and got well. The history of the last three epidemics is familiar to the present population, and they are generally believed to be of *exotic* origin, and

NOT HOME INSTITUTIONS,

though a mooted question in each case were the *foci* of radiation, and clung to those points with a tenacity peculiar to that disease alone. It is not the fact that our recent epidemic was general throughout the city, but so only in northwest Memphis; at first being confined to Happy Hollow, gradually extending east, north and south to the bayou and Washington street as the *dead lines* at the climax of the disease, and more or less scattered over the city. The disease, probably, would have become general, or epidemic, throughout the city had the hot weather continued a few weeks longer, as the disease had been scattered over the city by too free intercourse with the infected district. The two previous epidemics were more localized than the last, and were attracted more or less to points of internal improvements. As a rule yellow fever epidemics, cling to or are confined to bodies of water, seldom ever originating remotely from the water, even in tropical countries. Our first and last epidemics were chiefly confined to the Mississippi, Wolf and the bayou, the region of aqueous evaporation and humidity; just what is needed to foster epidemics, combined with high solar heat and organic decomposition. In 1828 the Mississippi rose to its highest water mark, in 1873 the river nearly reached that point, and in the fall receded nearly to its lowest limits. These causes, combined with protracted hot and dry weather, were peculiarly favorable to

THE ADVENT OF THE FEVER

in that portion of the city where it prevailed as an epidemic. There is no safety for Memphis so long as Happy Hollow (so-called) remains as it is, with a stagnant, shallow pond, filled with all manner of organic filth, with an oil-factory on its northern border, this *receptaculum ed nauseous* being the *omnium gatherum* of the factory and all that portion of the city. On the south side of the Hollow stands another oil-factory, with great heaps of *debris* of the factory, together with stable manure, on the north side of the building, just on the edge of the Hollow. On the southwest stands the union depot buildings. On the west runs the Mississippi river. On the east the Hollow is bounded by the natural bluff; on the north, in addition to the oil-factory, by the navy-yard, with high walls; taken altogether, forming a natural and artificial basin, surrounded on three sides, so as to prevent free circulation of air, or ventilation, where the sun pours in his intense rays from eight o'clock in the morning until sunset. The bottom of this hollow rests on the alluvial batture, which is always more or less damp. In the summer and fall this pond, the grounds of the hollow, and the bank of the river give out their deadly malaria. In this benighted Hollow and its surroundings there are situated some sixty or seventy huts, or shanties, most of them constructed in the rudest manner; many of them down on the ground, with low ceilings and roofs. In these rude tenements dense crowds of human beings live, together with

HOGS, DOGS, CATS, COWS, HORSES, AND CHICKENS,

all in happy mess. During high water portions of this Hollow are flooded. Just north of this Hollow, is the navyyard (so-called), inside of which, there is another shallow, filthy, pond, with huts on its banks. On the eastside there is a high wall, and the old rope-walk, partly removed, with stagnant water standing all the year, besides old cisterns. On the north side there is a saw-mill, with great quantities of sawdust and bark decaying; between this mill and the tail, there is another group of huts like the Hollow, filled with inhabitants. Over the bayou there are a number of sawmills, with their decaying debris. About the mouth of Wolf there are other shanties and flatboats, inhabited by fishermen and other *negligentes*, together with the Happy-Hollow, it is all exposed to the malaria evolved from the delta, formed by the Mississippi and Wolf, and the bayou and their banks, where there is more humidity than any where else on this bluff. The recent construction of the railroad and water-works, may have been factors in the category of causations in our recent epidemic to some extent. The plan would be to

DRAIN THESE PONDS AND REMOVE ALL FILTH;

remove from this region all the inhabitants and buildings as soon as possible, so that the winter rains may thoroughly wash out and clean the surfaces. If the city does not own the ground, buy or lease it and erect factories of some kind, or shops, so that labor may be carried on there in the daytime, by lodging elsewhere, with impunity. If this cannot be done and these huts have to remain, let them be occupied by colored people only, if there is no other alternative. Let the city do this, together with other sanitary measures, such as refers to back yards, cellars, alleys, water closets, with proper quarantine regulations, and due vigilance; then, and not till then, epidemics need not be looked for or anticipated. Leave Happy Hollow as it is, and there is no safety for Memphis in the future.

THIS HOLLOW.

contains all the requisite elements and conditions for the sporadic or endemic evolution of yellow-fever, any season, with a favorable atmospheric constitution, or atmospheric meteoration, under the present condition of things. If any changes are to be made, now is the time to commence, as there is no time for delays. Will the authorities remain supine, and let this epidemic hot-bed remain in *statu quo*? This appears to me to be the leading question in the whole category of sanitary or prophylactic measures now pending. The slaughterhouses and dairies in and near the city are subjects worthy of consideration, in a hygienic point of view. Let the authorities neglect the necessary measures too long, and let the plague strike us again, in the next two or three years, Memphis, then, drops behind, and takes her place among the epidemic cities, such as Panama, Vera Cruz, New Orleans, Natchez, Mobile, Charleston, Savannah, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Barcelona, and among other places, and, like them, remain a commercial point only.

*Le temps present est gros de l' vernier.*

S. P. CUTLER, M.D.

**MISSISSIPPI.**

**Grist from the Legislative Mill—The Chickasaw School Lands—$200,000 for Executive and Judicial Salaries.**

**Senator Alcorn Requested to Resign—$12,000 a Year for Penitentiary Expenses—And Other Matters.**

Special to the Appeal.]

JACKSON, MISS., February 12.—The senate passed the house resolution appointing a joint committee to examine and report what amount of the Chickasaw school lands remain unsold, how much sold during the war and what disposition was made of the money. Bills were introduced appropriating two hundred thousand dollars annually for the payment of executive and judicial officers of the State; to authorize the clerks of circuit courts to issue stationery to justices of the peace; to extend the city limits of Grenada. In the house a bill passed requiring boards of supervisors to levy a tax of three mills on the dollar to pay outstanding school teacher's warrants in their respective counties.

A resolution requesting Senator Alcorn to resign was passed by a vote 54 to 33.

The house passed the senate bill appropriating twelve thousand dollars a year for penitentiary expenses. Also a bill appropriating one thousand dollars for repairs on the governor's mansion.

**AMUSEMENTS.**

**The Theater.**

The Chapman Sisters drew another very fine house last night. The sparkling burlesque of *Aladdin* was produced in capital style, the trio of Sisters, appearing to splendid advantage, and singing the music incidental to the opera with sterling effect. The graceful and excellent clog dancing of Misses Blanche and Ella received a triple encore. Mr. Ed. Chapman as "Widow Twankay," Mr. George Denham as the "Sultan," and Mr. Glasford as "Abannazza," all contributed their full share of the fun, and the burlesque was received with shouts of laughter and applause. To-night the Chapman Sisters will take a farewell benefit, when the comedietta of *Checkmate* and the burlesque of *Fra Diavolo* will be presented. As these young *artistes*, by their admirable singing, dancing and acting, have rendered themselves general favorites, their benefit will doubtless be a bumper.

**Mænnerchor Mask en Balle.**

Last night Coenran hall was the scene of a grand and magnificent masquerade ball, given by the German *Mænnerchor*. We have never attended a more agreeable or brilliant masquerade than was that of the *Mænnerchor*, whose members have a wonderful adaptation for conducting their entertainments in such an excellent manner as to prove agreeable to every visitor. The various costumes were not only neat and characteristic, but the most tasteful and appropriate on the whole, of any collection that we have seen this season. For this the managers of the *Mænnerchor* deserve the greatest praise. About eleven o'clock the terpsichorean exercises were, for a while, remitted to give place to the celebration of a custom quite familiar to land charmerstic of the people of Wurtenberg. We mean the "baptism of a child" in accordance with the rites and customs of "the country people." The music was, for awhile, Italian, and very a monk (Mr. Carl Fischer), attired in the customary black robes, with a cross suspended, appeared in great glory at a procession composed of nicely-dressed villagers. The procession, which was headed by the godmother and godfather, the grandmother and grandfather of the infant to be baptized, in the procession we also noticed, as prominent "the first persons of the village," and; "all" of the school children. A white banner bore the inscription *Kindlauf ist hier.* When the procession had taken its proper position, the monk, Mr. Fischer, delivered the requisite discourse incident to such occasions, commencing by saying: *In nomine sancti concti. Amen. Dar wurst thr Jalle ja schon bescammen, Leid uburvaulhig iustig kumert enih nicht und as Lieil ther Lek*, etc. The baptism was truly interesting, and the monk lectured the children upon the impropriety of conversing aloud in church in relation to secular matters. He referred to the fact that Gretchen complained while in church to Marguerette that Hans would not take her to Uebchan ball balle. (Laughter.) He gave wholesome advice to the school girls, whom he advised not to encourage the visits and attentions of young men, unless they intended to marry them. The lecture was enjoyed very much, and, at its conclusion, dancing was resumed and continued until a late hour.

**The Grand Concert To-Night.**

The grand vocal and instrumental concert in aid of the German Protestant church comes off this evening at the Memphis club hall. Many of the leading professionals and amateurs of the city have volunteered for the occasion, as the object is a most worthy one. Among those who will assist will be Mrs. L. Czapsky, Miss Jennie Magevney, Mr. R. G. Hollenberg, Mr. James S. Wilkins and Professor Petersen. Professor Schulze will officiate as conductor and preside at the grand piano. The following is the

PROGRAMME

1. Trio—Piano, Violin and Flutes, from Elisire d'Amore.....Donizetti
2. "Farewell"—Baritone Song.....Kucken Professor N. Petersen.
3. "Grand Duo" for Piano and Violin, from "Fille du Regiment"...DeBeriot & Osborn
4. "Magnetic Valse," song.....Arditi Miss J. Magevney.
5. Duet from Trovatore.....Verdi Mrs. Czapsky and Professor Petersen.

PART SECOND.

1. "Sonata," Trio.....Kummer
2. "Lulaby" Birds in the Night, song...Sullivan Mrs. Czapsky.
3. Violin Solo.....DeBeriot Mr. R. G. Hollenberg.
4. Duet—Serenade.....Braza Miss J. Magevney and Mr. Hollenberg.
5. Baritone Solo—"Lucretia Borgia".Donizetti Professor N. Petersen.
6. "Traumbilder".....Lumby Piano, Flute and Violin.

The concert will commence at eight o'clock. Tickets, one dollar.

**Benefit of "Pi; s."**

Mrs. F. G. O'Byrne will on Saturday to-morrow) evening give a drawingroom entertainment at the Memphis Club hall, on which occasion she will be assisted by Miss Blackburn, Mr. George Harper and other vocal and instrumental performers. We hope the house will be crowded. It ought to be.

The Winona *Advance* says that, after the day's work was done, on Thursday last Mr. John W. Marshall (who was superintending the wood sawing mill of Mr. E. E. Foltz) in company with two of Mr. Foltz little sons Martin and Thomas Foltz, started to the house, and while on their way Mr. Marshall desired to look at a gun in the hands of Martin. In handing it to him the hammer caught in his clothes and the gun fired, taking effect in Mr. Marshall's left side. He died in fifteen minutes. A jury of inquest unanimously gave their verdict that the shooting was accidental.

**THE HEROIC BOY.**

**A Lad of Ten Years Walks from Memphis to Atlanta, and Thence to Chattanooga—His Story, and that of His Family.**

The Chattanooga *Commercial* of a recent date has the following:

We received a call yesterday from Mr. T. C. Whiteside, who had with him a lad about ten years old named Michael Liddy. He said the boy came into his store last Saturday night barefoot, and almost naked, and said that he wanted some shoes, but had no money to pay for them. This candid statement induced Mr. Whiteside to inquire into the condition of the young stranger, when the following facts were elicited:

His father lived in Memphis, and was a carpenter by trade. During the yellow-fever plague, both father and mother died, leaving a babe one year old, a sister five years old, and himself. They were taken to the Home, he having very sore eyes at the time. As soon as he got well, he had to leave. Said he remembered having an uncle in Atlanta by the name of Martin McNerteny, and as the undertaker had taken everything his father had for funeral expenses, he concluded to go to Atlanta and find his uncle. He started on foot, following the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad. He had no money and could get nothing to eat only as people on his route would give it to him, and frequently had to stay out all night, sleeping on the ground. He finally succeeded in reaching Atlanta, but on inquiry he learned that his uncle had moved to Nashville or Louisville. He therefore concluded to retrace his steps and walk to Nashville. He arrived here from Atlanta last Saturday afternoon.

After learning this story, Mr. Whiteside took him to his house, and is now caring for him. He requests anyone having information of the whereabouts of Martin McNerteny to communicate it to him, and says that if the Nashville, Louisville and Memphis papers will make mention of this, they will aid a lad who has made every effort to help himself.

Mr. Whiteside has written to Officer Tim Hope, at the request of the lad for the purpose of ascertaining the whereabouts of the latter's relatives. Officer Hope knows the boy, and tells us that his uncle, Martin McNerteny, is now living in Chicago. Teddy's younger brother and sister are inmates of the St. Peter's orphan asylum, of this city, and his story is true in relation to the death of father and mother by yellow-fever. The child is a worthy object of charity.

**ADDITIONAL RIVER NEWS.**

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

PITTSBURG, February 12.—The river is stationary; now 5 feet 4 inches.

CINCINNATI, February 12.—River 16 feet and 11 inches, and falling. The weather is mild and fair. Arrived: Thos. Sherlock, New Orleans. Departed: Jas. D. Parker, Memphis.

LITTLE ROCK, February 12.—River falling fast, with 9 feet 2 inches by the gauge. Weather windy and warm.

LOUISVILLE, February 12.—The river is about stationary, with 8 feet 5 inches in the canal and 6 feet 5 inches in Indian chute. Business brisk. Weather very warm, with strong prospects of rain. Arrived: Thompson Dean, New Orleans; Arlington, Memphis; Louisville, Cincinnati. Departed: Arlington, Cincinnati; Thompson Dean, Cincinnati.

NEW ORLEANS, February 12.—Arrived: Robt. Mitchell, Cincinnati. Departed: Chas. Bodmann, Cincinnati. Weather cloudy and pleasant.

VICKSBURG, February 12.—Down: Bismarck, Joe Kinney. Arrived: Capitol City. Weather cloudy and cool. River rising.

NASHVILLE, February 12.—The river has fallen 4 inches; now 13 feet water on the shoals. Weather cloudy and warm.

ST. LOUIS, February 12.—Arrived: Bismarck and Commonwealth, New Orleans; Belle Memphis, Memphis. Departed: Julia, Vicksburg. River falling; now 7 feet to Cairo. Weather warm; rain to-night.

CAIRO, February 12.—Arrived: Colorado, Vicksburg. 1 a.m.; City of Helena, St. Louis, 1 a.m; Mary Allce, New Orleans, 3 a.m; Chas. B. Church, New Orleans, 6 a.m; Laura L. Davis, St. Louis, 6 a.m. Departed—Colorado, St. Louis, 3 a.m.; City of Helena, Vicksburg, 3 a.m.; Crescent City, New Orleans, 7 a.m.; Mary Alice, St. Louis, 7 a.m; Chas. B. Church Cincinnati, 8 a.m. The river has fallen 15 inches. The weather is cloudy and warm and indicates rain.

**ADDITIONAL MARKETS.**

BY TELEGRAPH.

CHARLESTON, February 12—Cotton steady; middling 15½@15¾c; low middling, 14¾c; good ordinary, 14¼c; net receipts, 1363 bales; exports—Great Britain, 3399 bales; sales, 1200 bales.

MOBILE, February 12.—Cotton quiet; middling, 15½c; low middling, 14½c; good ordinary, 13½c; net receipts, 508 bales; exports—coastwise, 589 bales; sales, 1000 bales.

SAVANNAH, February 12.—Cotton firm; middling, 15½c; net receipts, 1825 bales; exports—coastwise, 517 bales; sales, 1745 bales.

A Nashville exchange has the following: "A chairman, writing from Virginia to the New York *Tribune*, says the Cummins movement has taken quite a hold in that State. He mentions the adhesion of Rev. Dr. Latane as very significant, and concludes his letter by saying that 'if Bishop Jones and Bishop Whittle, who are known to hold Dr. Latane's views, though in considerably modified form, were to link themselves with the new movement, it would sweep the southern States like a whirlwind.' We have our doubts about its sweeping the whole south. Bishop Quintard, if we mistake not, shows very little signs as yet of propagating the Cummins movement. When our Tennessee Bishop gives in, we will begin to think that 'the jig is up' with the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States."

**MARRIED.**

WISHART—SHUMM—Wednesday, February 11th, at the German Lutheran Church, by Rev. Mr. Sick, Mr. GEORGE WISHART and MRS. LOUISA SHUMM. [Cincinnati and St. Louis papers please copy.]

SMITH—HUME—Thursday, February 12th, at the Central Methodist Church, by Rev. E. C. Slater, D. D., Mr. E. A. SMITH, of the house of Menken Brothers, and MISS ALBERTA B HUME, of Mississippi.


**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**Temple of Love, No. 1.**

THE Lodge of Morality will meet to-night. By order of
JACKSON P. CREWS, Templar Supreme.
HAYWOOD S. ASHE, R. S. fel3

**MASONIC NOTICE.**

THE stated communication of South Memphis Lodge, No. 118, will be held this (FRIDAY) evening, February 13th, at 7½ o'clock, for dispatch of business.
All M. M.'s are fraternally invited.
W. M. BROOKS, W. M.
A. J. WHEELER, Secretary.

**CISTERNS CLEANED,**

PAVEMENTS REPAIRED, and PRIVIES Cleaned on short notice.
Leave orders. WM. H. THORNTON,
Office 392 New Madison street, over Henry Webb's Saloon. fel4

**MEMPHIS AGRICULTURAL —AND— MECHANICAL SOCIETY.**

OFFICIAL DRAWING.

**Morning—Class No. 168.**

13 | 69 | 23 | 61 | 47 | 37 | 63 | 51 | 55 | 2 | 48 | 52

**Evening—Class No. 169.**

64 | 78 | 35 | 68 | 21 | 8 | 25 | 74 | 58 | 44 | 66 | 31

Memphis, this 12th day of February, 1874.

**SAVE YOUR MONEY.**

THE greatest bargains ever offered in Memphis, presented to the public by
**FASSMAN, No. 10 Jefferson St.**
Having a very large assortment of the best French Calfskin Custom-Made **BOOTS AND SHOES**, I will sell them TWO DOLLARS LESS THAN COST, for cash.
EXAMINE THE PRICE-LIST:

| | |
|---|---|
| The Best French Calfskin Sewed Dressed Boots | $10 50 |
| Former price | 16 00 |
| Morocco | 10 50 |
| Square Edged and Half Scotch | 11 00 |
| The Best French Calfskin Sewed Gaiters | 6 50 |
| Former price | 10 00 |

Now is the time to buy the best French Calfskin Boots and Shoes ever bought in Memphis, at No. 10 Jefferson street, opposite Commercial Hotel. fel2

JOHN T. STRATTON, formerly of Stratton, McDavitt & Co.
JOHN L. WELLFORD, late Graham & Wellford.

**STRATTON & WELLFORD**
**COTTON FACTORS —AND— COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**
**240 Front Street, cor. Jefferson**

**Dissolution.**

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. E. KIRTLAND & BRO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. E. KIRTLAND will settle up the old business.
J. E. KIRTLAND,
E. M. KIRTLAND.

**THE LUMBER BUSINESS**

will be continued at the old stand under the style of J. E. KIRTLAND & CO.
Memphis, Tenn., January 7, 1874. jas

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**NOTICE.**

THE Stockholders of the MEMPHIS AND ARKANSAS RIVER PACKET CO. are requested to meet at the Chamber of Commerce,
**THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 13th, at 2 p m,**
to consider matters of vital importance to the Company. A full attendance is requested.
fel3 JNO. D. ADAMS, President.

**DISSOLUTION.**

MR. JNO. M. FARRINGTON having this day retired from the firm of F. M. WHITE & CO., we will settle up the business of the old firm, and continue as usual under the same firm name.
F. M. WHITE.
JAS. YONGE.
F. H. WHITE.

I have this day sold out my interest in the firm of F. M. WHITE & CO. to my partners, who will continue the business under the same firm name.
J. M. FARRINGTON.
Memphis, Tenn., February 1, 1874. fel3

**COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.**

WE have associated Mr. W. L. CLAPP with us in the practice of Law, style of the firm remaining as heretofore.
J. W. CLAPP. J. P. MEUX. W. L. CLAPP.
**CLAPP & MEUX,**
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**
15 Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.

**TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC**

**THE OMNIBUS LINE**
—OF THE—
**Memphis City Transfer Company**

IS now in new hands and under new management, and the traveling public may rely with certainty on safe and sure attentions to calls or orders.

**ALL WE ASK IS A TRIAL.**

Passengers will be called for and Baggage checked from Hotels and Private Residences, to all points North and East. Will also take calls for Passengers and Baggage to and from Steamboats, for private residences.
Leave all orders at Captain Jas. Speed's new Union Ticket Office, corner Main and Madison streets.
THOS. N. PATTON, Sup't.

**SOUTHERN HOOPSKIRT and CORSET**
**Manufactory, No. 383 Main Street.**

I AM prepared now to supply the Trade and the Ladies with the following goods, manufactured expressly for the Spring Trade: The light Bonlevard Skirt, Empress Walking Skirt, small and large Folding Bustles, genuine Werly Corsets; Embroidered, Working, Abdominal, Foy, Glove-Fitting, L'Oiseau, and short Dupont Corsets, long and short, handmade Corsets, Misses and Silk Corsets. Best Pads of Rubber and Wire, Shoulder Braces, Dress Shields, Corset Boards and Laces, and Stocking Suspenders. Goods warranted, and expressed to any address in the country.
LOUIS LANGE.

**FOR SALE.**

**THE CHICKASAW CLUB!**

With all its ELEGANT FURNITURE AND APPURTENANCES. Apply to
W. F. BOYDE, Trustee,
de28 279½ Main street.

**PHŒNIX FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MEMPHIS.**

**Office: No. 12 Madison St.**

THOS. H. ALLEN, : President.
B. F. WHITE, Jr., : Secretary.
GEO. J. HENRY, Ass't Secretary.

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J. R. GODWIN, of J. R. Godwin & Co.
W. S. BRUCE, of W. S. Bruce & Co.
HUGH STEWART, of Stewart Bros. & Gwynne.
L. B. SUGGS, of Pearce, Suggs & Co.
J. M. GOODBAR, of Goodbar & Gilliland
JAMES S. DAY, of Day & Proudfit.

☞ Takes Fire and Marine risks. Dwelling Houses and Isolated Country Stores especially solicited. dec11

**MEMPHIS ROLLING MILLS**

M. J. WICKS. J. C. TERRY. M. L. WICKS.

**WICKS, TERRY & CO.,**
(Successors to M. J. Wicks & Son,)
Manufacturers and Dealers in all sizes
**Bar Iron, Light Rails, Etc.**
—AGENTS FOR—
Gullett's Improved Light Draft Magnolia Gin
Gullett's Steel Brush Gin, Deering's Horse Power, Coleman's Corn Mill, Utica Steam Engines, Champion Fire Engine and Extinguisher, Red Mountain Iron Furnaces, Bay Springs Cotton Factory.
**Railroad Supplies, Heavy Hardware**
**Machinery, Nails, Etc.,**
ON MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
**No. 37 Union St., Memphis, Tenn.**
Between Main and Second.

**TO PLANTERS —AND— COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

WE are in direct communication with parties having unsurpassed facilities for furnishing any number of
**LABORERS,**
either white or colored. Address immediately, either
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**A. VACCARO & CO.**
Importers and Dealers in
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**No. 324 Front Street, - Memphis**

**MENKEN BROTHERS**

**WILL SELL ON MONDAY**

**5000 REMNANTS!**

**Dress Goods, Silks, Poplins,**
**Ginghams, Calicoes, Domestics,**
**Tickings, Linens, White Goods,**
**PANT STUFFS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, ETC**
AT PRICES SURE TO CLEAR THEM.

**Also, one case Comfort Prints, good make, at 5c. per yard